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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/558,273	11/23/2005	Takeshi Izumi	2005-1856A	1648
	7590 03/24/200 , LIND & PONACK, I		EXAMINER	
1030 15th Street, N.W.,			SAVAGE, MATTHEW O	
Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1797	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/24/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Occurrence	10/558,273	IZUMI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Matthew O. Savage	1797				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	-· action is non-final.					
·=		secution as to the r	merits is			
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
ologod in accordance with the practice and in	x parte quayre, 1000 0.D. 11, 10	0.0.2.210.				
Disposition of Claims						
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1 and 3 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1 and 3 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the option	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFF	` ,			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No In this National S	tage			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te				

This action is supplemental to the non-final action mailed on 3-20-09...

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,633,624 to Ito et al in view of pages 1225-1239 of "Boiler Operating Engineering Questions and Answers by P. Chattopadhyay, published on 12-28-2000.

With respect to claim 1, Ito discloses a condensate demineralizer for demineralizing condensate in a nuclear power plant (see lines 37-40 of col. 2), comprising a mixed bed of a strongly acidic gel-type cation exchange resin (see lines 47-52 of col. 2 and lines 24-29 of col. 4) and a strongly basic porous anion exchange resin (see lines 22-48 of col. 5), the anion exchange resin having a particle size of 500-1000 micron (see line 31 of col. 5). Ito et al fail to specify the anion exchange resin as having a uniform particle size distribution. Chattopadhya discloses that ion exchange resins having a uniform particle size, for example, Dowex 550A, have superior performance characteristics for demineralizing condensate than resins having a Gaussian particle size distribution since they are easier to separate for regeneration, impose a lower pressure drop, provide better a filtration function, have better rinse and

regeneration efficiency, have a higher ion exchange capacity, faster kinetics, and shorter rinse times. It would have been obvious to have modified the demineralizer of Ito et al so as to have included a uniform particle size anion exchange resin as suggested by Chattapadhyay in order to provide a resin having superior performance characteristics. It is noted that Dowex 550A resin only includes 94.5% of the particles as having a particle size within the range of +/- 50 micron as opposed to 95% or more within +/- 100 micron as claimed, however, further increasing the uniformity of the particle size would have been obvious in order to further increase the performance characteristics of the resin.

Page 3

Regarding claim 3, Ito et al disclose a method for demineralizing condensate in a nuclear power plant by using the condensate demineralizer of claim 1 or 2 (see lines 34-40 of col. 2).

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2000-046992 to Hagiwara et al.

With respect to claim 1, Hagiwara et al disclose that a condensate demineralizer for demineralizing condensate including a mixed bed of strongly acidic gel-type cation exchange resin and a strongly porous anion exchange resin having a Gaussian particle size distribution is known in the art (see the section "description of the prior art"). The disclosed prior art fails to specify the limitations of the anion exchange resin as having a uniform particle size with an average particle size of 500-1000 microns and a particle size distribution in which 95% or more of resin particles are within the range of the

Art Unit: 1797

average particle size +/- 100 microns. Hagiwara et al teach disclose providing an anion exchange resin having a uniform particle size with an average particle size ranging from 500-700 microns, which overlaps the claimed range of 500-1000 microns, in which 95% of the resin particles are within the range of the average particle size +/- 100 microns and teach that the uniform particle size anion exchange resin is more effective for capturing organic contaminants eluted by the cation exchange resin than an anion exchange resin having a Gaussian particle size distribution (see the section "means for solving the problem"). It would have been obvious to have modified the prior art mixed bed so as to have included the anion exchange resin having a uniform particle size as taught by Hagiwara et al in order to facilitate the capture of organic contaminants eluted by the cation exchange resin.

Concerning claim 3, Hagiwara et al disclose demineralizing condensate in a nuclear power plant.

Applicant's arguments, see pages 2-5, filed 3-12-09, with respect to claims 1 and 3 as being anticipated by Ito et al have been fully considered and are persuasive. The anticipatory rejections of claims 1 and 3 have been withdrawn.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew O. Savage whose telephone number is (571) 272-1146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:00am-3:30pm.

Art Unit: 1797

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duane Smith can be reached on (571) 272-1166. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Matthew O Savage/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1797

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